



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

Publication number:

0 269 033
A2

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

Application number: 87117/179.9

Int. Cl.⁴: G03G 15/052 ; G03B 27/72

Date of filing: 21.11.87

Priority: 25.11.86 US 934802

Date of publication of application:
01.06.88 Bulletin 88/22

Designated Contracting States:
BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL

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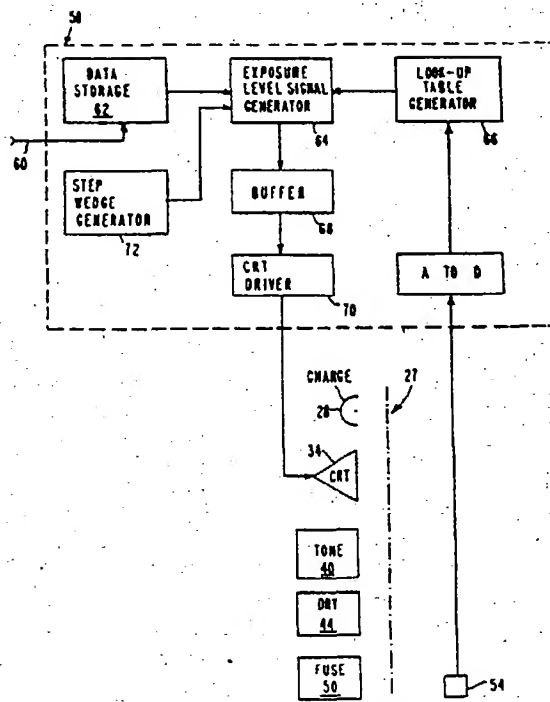
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Explosure control system for continuous tone elektrophotographic film.

An exposure control system which permits accurate reproduction of optical density levels on a final image is characterized by a dynamically corrected look-up table. The look-up table is used to calculate each desired exposure intensity level for each image pixel on the basis of data obtained during the exposure and development of an immediately preceding image.

F I G. 2



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EXPOSURE CONTROL SYSTEM FOR CONTINUOUS TONE ELECTROPHOTOGRAPHIC FILM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONFIELD OF THE INVENTION

5

This invention relates to electrophotography and more particularly to a method for controlling the intensity of exposure of an electrophotographic continuous tone film to accurately reproduce a desired optical density range.

10

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

Electrophotographic image reproduction systems have been in existence for a number of years. In general, such systems operate as follows. An imaging element comprising a photoconductive layer that upon exposure to actinic radiation becomes conductive allowing an accumulated charge on the element surface to selectively bleed through a conductive path is first charged with a uniform charge layer by passing such element under a source of ionizing radiation, e.g., a scorotron or other such corona charging device. The charged surface is then exposed to imagewise modulated actinic radiation, rendering the photoconductor layer conductive and discharging the accumulated charge. The term "actinic radiation" is construed to encompass not only photochemical activity but also the photoelectric effects described herein and the like.

In a continuous tone system, as contemplated herein, the amount of charge left on the imaging element surface is inversely proportional to the amount of actinic radiation received by the element. In this manner a pattern of electrostatic charges is produced on the imaging element forming a latent image corresponding to the imagewise modulated actinic radiation incident on the element. The magnitude of the electrostatic charge at any one point on the imaging element is inversely proportional to the intensity of the exposing actinic radiation.

The latent image may now be rendered visible by development using colored particles which preferably bear a static charge and which are attracted to the charge pattern on the imaging element. Depending on the desired result, the colored particles may bear a charge of the same polarity as the charge originally placed on the imaging element or an opposite polarity. If the charge polarities are the same and an appropriate bias electrode used the colored particles are preferentially attracted to the areas from which the original charge has been bled away, producing a "dark" or "colored" area of intensity proportional to the original exposure. If the charge polarities are opposite, then the areas that received the least exposure to actinic radiation will attract the most particles. In the first instance there is an image reversal; the light tones appear dark and the dark tones appear light. In the second instance the image tones are reproduced the same as the original.

The colored particles may be in dry form or may be supplied in a dispersion in a carrier liquid. Generally referred to as toners, the colored particles or dispersions are well known in the art. Liquid toners tend to produce higher image resolution and are sometimes preferred for that advantage.

Following toning, the image may be viewed as such, dried, fused or transferred onto a receiving element or any combination of the above, as is well known in the art.

In recent years the widespread use of computers and their ability to store and manipulate large amounts of data has resulted in image handling systems that employ image enhancement in applications such as radiography, printing, etc. In radiography, for instance, a radiogram may be split into a number of digitally encoded picture elements, or "pixels", transmitted through telephone lines, stored on a disk, retrieved at will, contrast enhanced, and displayed for diagnostic purposes. Typically display media are cathode ray tubes, silver halide film, electrostatic display, etc.

At present the display of high resolution diagnostic quality images is inadequate. Cathode ray tube displays have limited resolution and dynamic range. Reproduction on a silver halide film, while offering excellent resolution and dynamic range, is expensive, usually time consuming and requires darkroom facilities. Electrophotography is very promising since it reproduces high resolution images of sufficient dynamic range rapidly without the need for dark room development and complicated chemical processes. However, in order to obtain the required diagnostic quality in the finished product the exposure intensity level must be controlled to compensate for the electrostatic charge-retaining characteristic response of an

electrophotographic film and for the toner electrostatic response. To complicate matters neither the response of the film nor of the toner is linear, and both tend to vary with time, usage and/or environmental conditions.

Accordingly, in view of the foregoing, it is believed advantageous to provide a system for the accurate reproduction of the tonal range in a continuous tone image.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with of this invention there is provided an exposure control system which permits the accurate reproduction of desired optical density levels on a final image through the use of a dynamically corrected look-up table. The look-up table is used to calculate each desired exposure intensity level for each image pixel on the basis of data obtained during the exposure and development of an immediately preceding image. This is possible because changes in the characteristic response of both the film and the toner are gradual so that data developed during one exposure can be used successfully to control the following exposure.

It is in accordance with this invention to provide a method for generating a dynamically corrected look-up table for modulating the intensity of actinic radiation incident on an imaging element comprising the steps of:

- (a) modulating the intensity of actinic radiation representative of an image having a predetermined number of variable optical density levels in accordance with a dynamically corrected look-up table.
- (b) exposing an imaging element to the modulated actinic radiation representative of the image.
- (c) modulating the intensity of the actinic radiation with information representative of a step wedge having a predetermined number of known optical density levels using the dynamically corrected look-up table.
- (d) exposing the imaging element to the actinic radiation modulated by the step wedge information.
- (e) developing the image and step wedge on the imaging element.
- (f) comparing the optical density levels of the developed step wedge to the known optical density levels.
- (g) generating a correction signal based on the difference between the developed step wedge optical density and the known optical density levels, and
- (h) correcting the look-up table in accordance with the correction signal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS:

The invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description thereof, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this application and in which:

Figure 1 is a stylized pictorial representation of an apparatus useful in the practice of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a functional block diagram of the apparatus of Figure 1, useful in practicing the present invention;

Figure 3 is a graphic representation of the relationships between imaging element, toner, input and output optical density and exposure intensity for a system in accordance with the present invention; and

Figure 4 is a graphic representation of the relationship between the input and output optical densities and the exposure intensity for a system in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Throughout the following detailed description similar reference numerals refer to similar elements in all figures of the drawings.

With reference to Figure 1 shown is a stylized pictorial representation in perspective of an electrophotographic copying apparatus generally indicated by reference character 10 useful to implement the present invention. The apparatus 10 includes a drum 12 mounted for rotation in the direction of the arrow 14 about an axis of rotation 16. The drum has a surface 12S. The drum 12 is also provided with an array of conductive rollers of which three such rollers 18A, 18B and 18C are shown. The rollers 18 are connectible to a predetermined electrical potential, preferably ground. Means for holding a film sheet to the surface 12S

of the drum 12 is provided. Suitable for use as the holding means is a vacuum hold-down system including a vacuum pump 20 operatively connected in fluid communication with a plurality of holes 22 arranged in the surface 12S of the drum 12. It should be understood that any other suitable holding means may be used, such as, a properly placed clip arrangement.

5 A sheet film feeder 24 is disposed adjacent to the drum 12. The feeder 24 is adapted to dispense an electrophotographic imaging element 26, hereinafter referred to as the film sheet, onto the surface 12S of the drum 12. The film sheet 26 carries an imaging surface 26I thereon. The film sheet 26 is held in place by the holding means discussed above such that the imaging surface 26I faces outwardly away from the surface 12S of the drum 12 as the drum 12 transports the film sheet 26 along a path of transport 27 through
10 the apparatus 10. The sheet 26 comprises two layers on a supporting base, usually seven mil polyester base. The outer of the two layers containing the imaging surface 26I is a photoconductive layer. The other layer is electrically conductive. A portion of the outer layer is removed along at least one edge thereof to define a strip of conductive layer so as to permit the conductive layer to be grounded through contact with the rollers 18A, 18B or 18C as the film sheet 26 is transported along the path of transport 27.

15 A scorotron or other corona-type charging device 28 is placed adjacent to the drum 12 downstream in the direction of rotation shown by the arrow 14 from the film feeder 24. The scorotron charging device 28 is operative to apply a uniform electrostatic charge over the entire imaging surface 26I of the film sheet 26.

An exposure station 32 is located adjacent to the drum 12 downstream in the direction of the arrow 14 from the charging device 28. The exposure station, which is a source of radiant energy in the form of
20 modulated actinic radiation, preferably comprises a cathode ray tube (CRT) 34 having a fiber optic faceplate 36. The term "actinic radiation" is construed to encompass not only photochemical activity, but also the photoelectric effects described herein and the like. The faceplate 36 terminates in close proximity to the imaging surface 26I of the film sheet 26. A laser may be substituted as a source of actinic radiation.

Next following the exposure station 32 in the direction of the arrow 14 is a toning station 40. The toning
25 station 40 is implemented in the preferred instance by a conventional liquid toner applicator of the type sold by Imagen Corporation as part number AG3-0054-020 milled to conform to the curvature of the drum 12. A D.C. motor is preferably substituted for the original A.C. drive motor and a passive roller is given an active drive. A drying station 44 typically comprising an air blower is located adjacent to the toning station 40.

A stripping means indicated by reference character 48 is placed in an operative position along the path
30 27 of the film sheet 26 to strip and to guide an exposed and imaged film sheet 26 from the surface 12S of the drum 12 to a fusing station 50. The stripping means 48 preferably takes the form of a vacuum release mechanism. The fusing station 50 typically comprises a pair of pressure rollers 52A, 52B. Depending upon the particular toner used at least one of the pair of rollers 52 may be heated to assist in the fusing of the toner.

35 An exposure measurement device 54 comprising a light source and associated photodetector is placed along the path of one edge of the film sheet 26. As is discussed herein the device 54 measures the optical density of a predetermined step wedge or tablet exposed along one edge of the surface 26I of the sheet 26. Wedges and step tablets are known in the art and discussed, e.g., in SPSE Handbook of Photographic Science and Engineering, Thomas Jr., Editor, Wiley Interscience, 1973 edition, pages 783 and 784. A film
40 sheet receiving tray 56 is provided to receive an imaged film sheet 26 exiting from the fusing station 50.

An electronic exposure control system 58, discussed in more detail herein, is provided to control the operative elements of the exposure apparatus 10.

The operation of the exposure apparatus 10 may be best understood in connection with Figures 1 and 2 in which the latter is a simplified functional block diagram of the main elements of the apparatus used in the
45 generation of an image on the surface 26I of the film sheet 26 in accordance with the present invention.

In operation, upon command through an input line 60 a film sheet 26 is released from the feeder 24 onto the surface 12S of the rotating drum 12. The film sheet 26 is held on to the drum 12 by the action of the vacuum pump 20 through the holes 22. The film sheet 26 is then uniformly charged over its surface 26I by the action of the scorotron 28. The charged film sheet 26 is transported along the path of transport 27
50 past the exposure station 32 where it is imagewise exposed to actinic radiation of varying intensity. As a result of this imagewise exposure the surface 26I of the film sheet 26 is selectively discharged in proportion to the intensity of the incident radiant energy leaving on the surface 26I of the film sheet 26 a charge pattern of various intensities representative of a latent image.

The latent image is rendered visible by toning. Toning occurs in the toning station 40 where the surface
55 is preferably immersed in a pool of liquid toner. Toner particles are attracted to the charged pattern on the surface 26I in proportion to the charge density on that surface. The surface 26I of the toned film sheet 26 is dried of any residual liquid at the drying station 44, stripped from the drum by the stripping means 48, and the toner image is permanently fixed onto the surface 26I in fusing station 50.

As part of the exposure process a step wedge comprising an image of a predetermined number, usually fifteen, of predetermined intensity (gray) levels ranging in optical density from transparent to opaque is exposed onto the surface 261 of the film sheet 26. The step wedge is preferably disposed along one edge of the film sheet 26 so as to be read by the exposure measurement device 54. Of course, were the step wedge otherwise located on the film sheet 26 the measurement device 54 would be correspondingly located in the apparatus 10.

The electronic exposure control system 58 is used to control the intensity of the actinic radiation incident on the film surface 261 through the CRT 34. The control system 58 comprises a data storage device 62 operative on command to store and to retrieve image data in digital form. The storage device 62 contains a digital representation of the intensity of each of a predetermined number of pixels corresponding to an image to be reproduced. Each intensity level is used to modulate the intensity of the actinic radiation produced from the CRT to create a latent image on the surface 261 of the film sheet 26. The device 62 may also include functional elements enabling it to receive the digital data representative of the image from a remote source. It may also include an input/output interface for operator control.

The data storage device 62 is connected at its output to an exposure level signal generator 64 that modifies the digital representation of the exposure intensity level for each pixel in accordance with a predetermined value stored in a dynamically corrected look-up table produced in a look-up table generator 66. The output of the exposure level signal generator 66 is stored in a temporary buffer element 68 and then applied through a CRT driver 70 to the CRT 34. Preferably the CRT is protected from burnout using circuitry known in the art.

A step wedge generator 72 is also connected to the exposure level signal generator 64, modified in accordance with the look-up table, to produce an output from the CRT 34 to generate the latent image of the step wedge. The generator 66 contains means for generating a set of correction values which are applied to modify a table of exposure correction factors. The exposure correction factors are used to determine the intensity of the imaging beam needed to reproduce in the final toned image the original optical density value of each pixel.

The electronic exposure control system 58 also includes a suitable analog-to-digital converter 74 operatively associated with the measurement device 54 to produce a digital signal representative of the actual optical densities of the toned step wedge image. These digital signals are applied to the look-up table generator 66. The manner in which the predetermined values in the table are derived in the generator 66 is explained in full detail hereafter. The functional elements 62, 64, 66, 68 and 72 are preferably implemented in a computer system using a Motorola 68000 microprocessor as the central processing unit (CPU). A computer program of twenty-six pages, A-1 through A-26, in M68000 assembly and "C" source language whereby the functions 64A, 66 and 72 are performed as well as the manner for generating the look-up table and for correcting the exposure intensity level is appended to and forms part of this application. The functions 62 and 68 are memories implemented in the hardware of the computer system.

The basis upon which the look-up table is dynamically corrected in the generator 66 is believed best understood from the following discussion. With reference to Figure 3 there are shown four curves which are helpful in explaining the generation and dynamic correction of the look-up table according to this invention. The four quadrants A, B, C and D and curves I, II, III and IV represent various relationships between different elements cooperating to reproduce an image. The upper right hand quadrant A shows an imaging element transfer function Curve No. I, as the relationship between the residual charge density on the surface of a precharged imaging element as a function of exposure of the element to actinic radiation. Following standard practice, the logarithm of the exposure (Log E) is used as the abscissa.

The upper left quadrant B contains the transfer function of the toner in the form of optical density as a function of charge density (Curve No. II). The lower left quadrant C is simply a transfer curve T to transfer optical densities between the vertical optical density axis and the horizontal optical density axis. Optical densities are represented here in terms of fifteen equidistant steps spanning the range of optical densities available in this system.

The lower right quadrant D represents the graph of the look-up table. Curve No. III is a linear function extending from a minimum illumination corresponding to a maximum optical density step fifteen to a maximum illumination level E_m (Maximum Exposure) corresponding to a minimum optical density level. Curve No. IV is the result of the modifications brought to Curve No. III to provide a predictably accurate reproduction of a desired optical density range and forms the basis for generating the look-up table. Curve No. IV must be generated; otherwise, due to non-linearities in the toner transfer function Curve No. II and in the imaging element transfer function Curve No. I, the reproduced toned range in the final image will be unacceptable.

As an example, assume for instance, that a desired final optical density is a step 7. Following the solid

lines in Figure 3, it is seen from Curve No. III that a level E1 exposure should be given. That level E1 of exposure results in a charge density D1 on the film sheet surface 261. As a result of this charge density D1 enough toner will adhere to produce a density step equivalent to 11.6 rather than the desired step 7. The exposure level should, therefore, be changed to give the needed step 7. To reproduce a step 7, based on the toner transfer function Curve No. II, the film sheet must have a charge density D2 as shown by following the dotted line. This in turn will be obtained by exposing the film sheet to an exposure level E2, substantially different from the originally predicted E1. This difference between the two exposures is generated and used by this invention to obtain correct exposures, in the following manner.

Referring to Figure 4, the combined effects of Curves No. I and II from Figure 3 are shown as a combined actual transfer function of the full system, Curve No. V. Practically, this curve is not known, so Curve No. IV, which constitutes the look-up table, cannot be precalculated. During the initialization process of the system a response such as Curve No. III is assumed and a film sheet is exposed to a test target, such as the fifteen optical density level step wedge, to produce a test target image of a predetermined number of known optical density levels. Following development of the test target the optical density levels produced are measured and compared to the known input levels. For instance, it is seen by following the solid lines that a density step 5 is reproduced based on Curve No. III as a step 7 since the exposure given is E1. However, from the measured values on the test target it is known that an exposure E2 produces a step 5 by following the dotted lines. Therefore, Point Q1 on Curve No. III should be corrected by displacing to a positive Q2 such that $Q2 - Q1 = E2 - E1$. The correction values for all density steps are calculated whenever a value falls between two step wedge values an interpolation to accurately calculate the value needed to reproduce the desired optical density. These values are used to derive Curve No. IV and to generate a look-up table corresponding to Curve No. IV in the look-up table generator 66.

The look-up table is dynamically corrected. Each time an image is produced on an film sheet a test target is also produced in a non-image area of the imaging element. The apparent optical density of the test target is measured by the measurement device 54, converted to a digital quantity by the converter 74, compared to the known optical density values, and the results used to modify the look-up table accordingly to correct for any discrepancies as may have arisen. Such discrepancies may be due, for example, to changes in the film sheet response, to toner changes or to light source intensity level variations, or to atmospheric conditions which may effect the rate of discharge through the photoconductor or other changes. In cases where the required maximum optical density falls outside the range of the look-up table the scorotron film sheet charging characteristics may be adjusted accordingly to produce the needed result. Typically, the toning station includes a bias electrode having a given voltage which controls the amount of toner adhered to the image surface 261. In cases where the desired minimum density falls outside the look-up table range the bias electrode voltage may be adjusted to bring the minimum density within the look-up table range and the initialization repeated. It is also possible to alter the system response in any desired manner by altering the look-up table in a manner not to reproduce a linearly changing test target, but in a manner which emphasizes certain steps more than others according to preselected criteria.

Those skilled in the art having the benefit of the teachings of the present invention as hereinabove set forth may effect numerous modifications thereto. These modifications are, however, to be construed as lying within the scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

.SA 64/47/80 00:21:28

165

548 : 102.

Motorola M68000 ASH Verail n

[illegible]

.SA 54/47/80 00:21:28

.TSS

1.90 SYS : 102.

Motorola M68000 ASM Version

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57 00242088 4E4F      TRAP
58 002420EA 0006      DC.U
59 002420EC 510006FC  BSR
60 002420EE 6100064A  BSR
61 002420F0 610006FE  BSR
62 002420F2 4EFA0290  LEA
63 002420F4 4DFA029E  LEA
64 002420F6 4E4F      TRAP
65 002420F8 0006      DC.U
66 002420FA 61000712  BSR
67 002420FC 7E09      MOVE.L
68 002420FE 61000620  BSR
69 00242100 610006A2  BSR
70 00242102 610006C4  BSR
71 00242104 7E02      MOVE.L
72 *
73 00242106 1A3C0001  MOVE.B
74 00242108 6100063C  BSR
75 0024210A 610007B2  BSR
76 0024210C 00010003  BTST
77 0024210E 67000954  BEQ
78 00242110 610006B2  BSR
79 00242112 610006FE  BSR
80 00242114 4EFA0283  LEA
81 00242116 4DFA02A1  LEA
82 00242118 4E4F      TRAP
83 0024211A 0006      DC.U
84 0024211C 6100067A  BSR
85 0024211E 6100067E  BSR
86 00242120 7E02      MOVE.L
87 00242122 61000650  BSR
88 00242124 61000662  BSR
89 00242126 61000734  BSR
90 00242128 6100061E  BSR
91 0024212A 7E13      MOVE.L
92 0024212C 610006CE  BSR
93 0024212E 6100065A  BSR
94 00242130 7E04      MOVE.L
95 00242132 610006C4  BSR
96 00242134 61000662  BSR
97 00242136 61000642  BSR
98 00242138 61000602  BSR
99 0024213A 61000654  BSR
100 0024213C 600006F4  BRA
101
102 0024214E 7E09      FILMPASS MOVE.L
103 *
104 00242150 1A3C0001  MOVE.B
105 00242152 610007D4  BSR
106 00242154 7E00      MOVE.L
107 00242156 6100065A  BSR
108 00242158 610006E0  BSR
109
110 00242162 6100066A  BSR
111 00242164 00000022  OR.B
112
113 0024216A 61000624  BSR
114

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TURN ON READY LIGHT
 LEAD THE GO BUTTON
 TURN OFF READY LIGHT
 MESSAGE AFTER GO BUTTON
 ONE SECOND TILL VACUUM PULLS DOWN
 TURN ON DC MOTOR
 TURN ON SCOROTRON
 3 TRANSITIONS BETWEEN CHARGEON AND DRYER ON
 LOOK FOR WHITE FIRST
 CHECK FILM PRESENCE SENSOR AT SCOROTRON
 CHECK FILM PRESENCE BIT
 FILM IS SENSED
 FILM FEED ERROR MESSAGE
 REVERSE TRANSPORT DRIVE
 300MS TO LET DRUM STOP
 FIVE BEEPS IS FAILURE SIGNAL
 SEND TRANSPORT HOME
 REVERSE DRIVE TRANSPORT 1.0 INCH PAST HOME SENSOR (2 SECONDS)
 500 MS TO LET TRANSPORT STOP
 FORWARD TRANSPORT DRIVE
 SEND TRANSPORT HOME
 RESTART PROCESS
 10 TRANSITIONS BETWEEN DRYERON AND THE START OF IMAGING
 LOOK FOR WHITE FIRST
 100 MS DELAY
 TURN OFF FUSING POWER
 TURN ON TONER PUMP
 TURN ON DRYER
 SET DEV ELEC. AND DRYER BITS IN D3 (IMAGE WILL TURN ON THESE BITS ON PORT 3)
 CRT EXPOSURE



SA 54/47/80 00:21:28

TSS

I.90 SYS : 102.

Motorola M68000 ASM Version

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115 0024216E 52390000234B      ;
116 00242174 61000592      ;
117 00242178 61000636      ;
118 0024217C 7E02          ;
119 0024217E 1A3C0001      ;
120 00242182 610007A5      ;
121 00242186 610006A0      ;
122 0024218A 7E02          ;
123 0024218E 610006D2      ;
124 00242192 610007E1      ;
125 00242196 61000798      ;
126 0024219A 610006D2      ;
127 0024219E 610007E1      ;
128 002421A2 610006E2      ;
129 002421A6 610006E2      ;
130 002421AA 7E04          ;
131 002421AE 6100054E      ;
132 002421B2 61000594      ;
133 002421B6 61000544      ;
134 002421BA 610005D0      ;
135 002421BE 7E04          ;
136 002421C2 6100053A      ;
137 002421C6 610005CE      ;
138 002421CA 610005B8      ;
139 002421CE 61000578      ;
140 002421D2 61000528      ;
141 002421D6 610005B4      ;
142 002421DA 7E04          ;
143 002421DE 6100051E      ;
144 002421E2 610005BC      ;
145 002421E6 6100059C      ;
146 002421EA 6100055C      ;
147 002421EE 6100053E      ;
148 002421F2 6100060E      ;
149 002421F6 61000594      ;
150 002421FA 6100057E      ;
151 002421FE 61000694      ;
152 00242202 4EFA0168      ;
153 00242206 4EFA0181      ;
154 0024220A 4E4F          ;
155 0024220E 6005          ;
156 00242212 61000630      ;
157 00242216 6100062C      ;
158 0024221A 61000628      ;
159 0024221E 61000624      ;
160 00242222 4EFA00ED      ;
161 00242226 6700FE18      ;
162 0024222A 4EFA00ED      ;
163 0024222E 6700FE18      ;
164 00242232 6700FE18      ;
165 00242236 6700FE18      ;
166 0024223A 6700FE18      ;
167 0024223E 6700FE18      ;
168 00242242 6700FE18      ;
169 00242246 6700FE18      ;
170 0024224A 6700FE18      ;
171 0024224E 6700FE18      ;

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INCREMENT PASS COUNTER
 TURN ON FUSING POWER
 TURN OFF SECROTRON
 3 TRANSITIONS BETWEEN END OF IMAGING
 AND AIR PULSE
 LOOK FOR WHITE FIRST
 PULSE SOLENOID VALVE TO LIFT FILM
 3 TRANSITIONS BETWEEN END OF AIRPULSE
 AND FUSING CAN MOTOR DOWN
 LOOK FOR WHITE FIRST
 TURN FUSING CAN MOTOR TO LOWER ROLLER
 20 TRANSITIONS BETWEEN END OF AIR PULSE
 AND TONER/DEV/ELEC OFF
 LOOK FOR WHITE FIRST
 TURN OFF DEVELOPMENT ELECTRODE
 TURN OFF TONER PUMP
 .5 SEC DELAY TO AVOID BLIPS
 WAIT FOR HOME SENSOR
 CONTINUE MOVING TRANSPORT FOR ANOTHER 1.5
 INCH(3 SEC) TO FREE FILM AT DRIVER ROLLER
 TURN OFF DC MOTOR
 500 MS DELAY TO STOP DRUM
 REVERSE TRANSPORT DRIVE
 2 SECONDS IN REVERSE DIRECTION PAST HOME
 TURN OFF DC MOTOR
 500 MS DELAY TO STOP DRUM
 FORWARD TRANSPORT DRIVE
 TURN OFF VACUUM
 6.5 SECONDS ADDT'L FOR DRYING
 AND FUSING
 BEEP SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION
 EACH BEEP IS 500 MSEC
 WITH NO WAIT IN
 BETWEEN
 CHECK PASS #
 BRANCH FOR NEXT SHOW
 SECOND PASS MESSAGE

Motorola M68000		ASH Version		1.90		SYS : 102.		TSS		SA 54/47/99		00:21:28	
229	00000047	LM	EQU	71	LEFT MARGIN (IN PIXELS)								
230	00000094	CS	EQU	4	CENTER SPACE (IN PIXELS)								
231	00000047	RM	EQU	71	RIGHT MARGIN (IN PIXELS)								
232	00000047	LL	EQU	71	NUMBER OF PIXELS PER LINE								
233	00000047	IMAG1BAS	EQU	00000000	START OF FIRST IMAGE								
234	00000047	IMAG2BAS	EQU	00000000	START OF SECOND IMAGE								
235	00000047	IMAGBASE DS.L	1	IMAGE BASE ADDR STORAGE ADDR									
236	00000047	IMAGENEM	EQU	00000000	PTR TO STORAGE ADDR								
237	00000047	BLANKLIN	EQU	00000000	(IMAG1BAS+LL*PL+1)00FFFFFFE BLANK LINE								
238	00000047												
239	00000047												
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242	00000047												
243	00000047												
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00223AC	00000047	LM	EQU	71	LEFT MARGIN (IN PIXELS)
	00000094	CS	EQU	4	CENTER SPACE (IN PIXELS)
	00000047	RM	EQU	71	RIGHT MARGIN (IN PIXELS)
	00000047	LL	EQU	71	NUMBER OF PIXELS PER LINE
	00000047	IMAG1BAS	EQU	00000000	START OF FIRST IMAGE
	00000047	IMAG2BAS	EQU	00000000	START OF SECOND IMAGE
	00000047	IMAGBASE DS.L	1	IMAGE BASE ADDR STORAGE ADDR	
	00000047	IMAGENEM	EQU	00000000	PTR TO STORAGE ADDR
	00000047	BLANKLIN	EQU	00000000	(IMAG1BAS+LL*PL+1)00FFFFFFE BLANK LINE
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344 00242446 67000010      BEQ     DEVELON      DO ALL LINES
345 0024244A 51CFFFD8      D6F     D7,IMAGE2    YES, STOP PIXEL CLOCK
346 0024244E 3ABCFFD0      MOVE.W  #STPPIC,(A5)  DRCP VIDEO ACTIVE
347 00242452 0241FEFF      AND.W   #0FFFF,D1    (A3)
348 00242456 3691      MOVE.W  D1,(A3)
349 00242458 48DF      MOVE.W  (SP)+,SR      RESTORE REGISTERS
350 0024245A 4CDF7FFF      MOVEN.L (SP)+,D0-D7/A0-A5
351 0024245E 4E76      RTS
352
353 00242460 45F900FF4088  DEVELON  $FF4088,A2    DIO PORT 0 ADDRESS
354 00242465 1012      MOVE.B  (A2),D0      READ DIO PORT
355 00242468 00000022      OR.B    #22,D0      TURN ON DRYER AND DEV ELEC BITS
356 0024246C 1490      MOVE.B  D0,(A2)      TURN THEM ON
357 0024246E 60DA      BRA     (CONTINU)
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* * * INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE * * *
 INTSEV MOVE.W CHAN0+DMACSR(A6),D2
 MOVE.B D5,CHAN0+DMACSR(A6)
 BTST #12,D2
 BNE INTSVCA
 MOVE.B #0,CHAN0+DMACCR(A6)
 ORI.W #1,(SP)
 RTE
 INTSVCA
 MOVEN.L D0-D7/A0-A7,\$6000
 MOVE.W SR,\$5040
 MOVE.W #0FFFF,\$6042
 BRA *

* * * SET-UP DATA FOR NEXT IMAGE LINE * * *
 NITLINIT INITIALIZE NEXTLINE ROUTINE AND SET-UP FIRST LINE
 NEXTLINE SET-UP NEXT IMAGE LINE
 REGISTER USAGE:
 A0 PIXEL DATA (2)
 A2 ADDRESS OF REGISTER SAVE AREA
 A3 ADDRESS OF Y DEFLECTION DATA TABLE
 A4 ADDRESS OF NEXT LINE FOR LOW Y
 A5 ADDRESS OF NEXT LINE FOR HIGH Y
 A6 ADDRESS OF ROUTINE FOR NEXT PART OF IMAGE
 D0 NEXT Y (IN LOW BYTE)
 D4 INCREMENT TO NEXT LINE FOR LOW Y
 D5 INCREMENT TO NEXT LINE FOR HIGH Y
 D6 LINE REPEAT COUNTER (2)
 D7 COUNT OF LINES IN CURRENT IMAGE SECTION (20,1800,20)

MWRTES EQU 2
 LOFFSET EQU 10
 00000002
 00000000A

NUMBER OF TIMES TO WRITE EACH LINE
 DISTANCE BETWEEN THE TWO LINES

LINE	ADDRESS	INSTR	COMMENT
402	0024249A	283C0000049A	NITL INIT
403	0024249B	4295	MOVE L CLR L
404	0024249C	7C09	MOVE L MOVE L
405	0024249D	45FA007E	LEA
406	0024249E	47FA009E	LEA
407	0024249F	223C00000100	MOVE L
408	002424A0	203C00000300	MOVE L
409	002424A1	121B	MOVE B
410	002424A2	48C	MOVE B
411	002424A3	2B7623AC	MOVE A L
412	002424A4	4BF0005089F0	LEA
413	002424A5	204D	MOVE L
414	002424A6	4DF0003A	LEA
415	002424A7	48D27CF0	MOVE L
416	002424A8	4E75	RTS
417	002424A9	48E70F2E	NEITREP
418	002424AA	4CF07CF0004A	MOVE L
419	002424AB	204D	MOVE L
420	002424AC	51CE0016	DBF
421	002424AD	51CF000A	DBF
422	002424AE	4ED5	JMP
423	002424AF	000A	MOVE B
424	002424B0	000A	MOVE B
425	002424B1	000A	MOVE B
426	002424B2	000A	MOVE B
427	002424B3	000A	MOVE B
428	002424B4	000A	MOVE B
429	002424B5	000A	MOVE B
430	002424B6	000A	MOVE B
431	002424B7	000A	MOVE B
432	002424B8	000A	MOVE B
433	002424B9	000A	MOVE B
434	002424BA	000A	MOVE B
435	002424BB	000A	MOVE B
436	002424BC	000A	MOVE B
437	002424BD	000A	MOVE B
438	002424BE	000A	MOVE B
439	002424BF	000A	MOVE B
440	002424C0	000A	MOVE B
441	002424C1	000A	MOVE B
442	002424C2	000A	MOVE B
443	002424C3	000A	MOVE B
444	002424C4	000A	MOVE B
445	002424C5	000A	MOVE B
446	002424C6	000A	MOVE B
447	002424C7	000A	MOVE B
448	002424C8	000A	MOVE B
449	002424C9	000A	MOVE B
450	002424CA	000A	MOVE B
451	002424CB	000A	MOVE B
452	002424CC	000A	MOVE B
453	002424CD	000A	MOVE B
454	002424CE	000A	MOVE B
455	002424CF	000A	MOVE B
456	002424D0	000A	MOVE B
457	002424D1	000A	MOVE B
458	002424D2	000A	MOVE B
459	002424D3	000A	MOVE B



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460 * AND "PL-OFFSET" LINES IMAGED AT HIGH Y. NOW, IMAGE
461 * LAST "LOFFSET" LINES AT THE HIGH Y POSITION.
462 *
463 * FOR END OF IMAGE, WRITE NEXT IMAGE LINE ON HIGH Y
464 * AND BLANK IMAGE LINE ON LOW Y
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AND "PL-OFFSET" LINES IMAGED AT HIGH Y. NOW, IMAGE
 LAST "LOFFSET" LINES AT THE HIGH Y POSITION.
 FOR END OF IMAGE, WRITE NEXT IMAGE LINE ON HIGH Y
 AND BLANK IMAGE LINE ON LOW Y

LEA BLANKLIN,A4
 CLR.W DA
 BSR NEXTREP
 DS.L 9
 DC.B 010
 DC.B 010
 SPACE TO SAVE 9 REGISTERS
 LOW Y
 HIGH Y

SAVE REGISTERS
 INITIALIZE TIMER CONTROLLER
 INITIALIZE LOOK-UP TABLE
 INITIALIZE DMA CONTROLLER
 CALIBRATE CRT
 BLANK CRT
 SET LAST 2 PIXELS OF EACH
 LINE TO TURN OFF CRT BEAM

INITIALIZE BLANK LINE
 LONGWORDS ON EACH LINE

RESTORE REGISTERS

TURN ON CRT BEAM
 SET FOR INTENSITY DATA

WAIT 20 USEC

RESET CRT
 CALIBRATE BRIGHTNESS

WAIT 100 MSEC

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631 002426AE 3ABCFF5F      MOVE.W    #0FFFF,(A5)
632 002426B2 3ABCFF5F      MOVE.W    #0FEF,(A5)
633 002426E6 3ABCFF17      MOVE.W    #FF17,(A5)
634 002426BA 3BCFF000      MOVE.W    #0000,(A4)
635 002426BE 3ABCFF05      MOVE.W    #FF05,(A5)
636 002426C2 3BC0B52      MOVE.W    #2052,(A4)
637 002426C6 3ABCFFED      MOVE.W    #FFED,(A5)
638 002426CA 3ABCFF00      MOVE.W    #0000,(A5)
639 002426CE 3BC0011      MOVE.W    #0100,(A4)
640 002426D2 3ABCFF15      MOVE.W    #FF15,(A5)
641 002426D6 3BC00005      MOVE.W    #0005,(A4)
642 002426DA 3ABCFF04      MOVE.W    #FF04,(A5)
643 002426DE 3ABCFF02      MOVE.W    #FF02,(A4)
644 002426E2 3ABCFF04      MOVE.W    #FF04,(A5)
645 002426EA 3BC054B9      MOVE.W    #54B9,(A5)
646 002426EE 3ABCFF0C      MOVE.W    #FF0C,(A5)
647 002426F2 3BC00592      MOVE.W    #0592,(A4)
648 002426F6 3ABCFF60      MOVE.W    #FF60,(A5)
649 002426FA 4E75          RTS

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* SUBROUTINES *

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651 0024270C 122A0001      READ00
652 00242710 00010000      BTST
653 00242714 65F6          BNE
654 00242716 2C3C00000000      MOVE.L    #0000,D6
655 0024271C 51CEFFFE      DEF
656 00242720 122A0001      READ01
657 00242724 08010000      BTST
658 00242728 65E2          BNE
659 0024272A 2C3C00000000      READ02
660 00242730 51CEFFFE      DEF
661 00242734 122A0001      MOVE.L    #0000,D5
662 00242738 08010000      BTST
663 0024273C 66CE          BNE
664 0024273E 4E75          RTS

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665 00242740 122A0001      HOMESENS
666 00242744 4E75          RTS
667 00242746 122A0001      HOMESEE
668 0024274A 08010001      BTST
669 0024274E 67F6          BEQ
670 00242750 4E75          RTS

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671 00242752 14BC0009      CLRPORT
672 00242756 4E75          RTS
673 0024275A 4E75          RTS
674 0024275E 4E75          RTS
675 00242762 4E75          RTS
676 00242766 4E75          RTS
677 0024276A 4E75          RTS
678 0024276E 4E75          RTS
679 00242770 4E75          RTS
680 00242774 4E75          RTS
681 00242778 4E75          RTS
682 0024277C 4E75          RTS
683 0024277E 4E75          RTS
684 00242780 4E75          RTS
685 00242784 4E75          RTS
686 00242788 4E75          RTS
687 0024278C 4E75          RTS
688 00242790 4E75          RTS

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0.1 SECOND DELAY

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READ INPUT REGISTER
TEST FOR GO BUTTON PUSHED
GO BUTTON NOT PUSHED
50MS DELAY FOR SWITCH DEBOUNCING
READ INPUT REGISTER AGAIN
TEST IF GO BUTTON STILL PUSHED
GO BUTTON NOT STILL PUSHED
50MS DELAY FOR SWITCH DEBOUNCING
READ INPUT REGISTER A THIRD TIME
TEST IF GO BUTTON STILL PUSHED
GO BUTTON NOT STILL PUSHED

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READ PORT 1

READ INPUT REGISTER
TEST FOR HOME SENSOR

SET DDR PORTS 0 & 3 ARE ALWAYS OUT



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PORT1 IS ALWAYS IN A PORT 2 IS BIDIR
 CLEAR OUTPUTS ON PORT 0
 CLEAR OUTPUTS ON PORT 2
 CLEAR OUTPUTS ON PORT 3
 CLEAR PORT 0 DATA
 CLEAR PORT 1 DATA
 CLEAR PORT 2 DATA
 CLEAR PORT 3 DATA

* NOTE: NO CONTROL IS DONE USING PORT 0, BIT 02, 5 AND 6
 DRYERON OR.B #020,D0
 D0,(A2)
 RTS

DRYEROFF AND.B #0DF,D0
 D0,(A2)
 RTS

TRANSON MOVE.B (A2),D0
 OR.B #004,D0
 MOVE.B D0,(A2)
 RTS

TRANSOFF AND.B #0FB,D0
 D0,(A2)
 RTS

TRANSREV OR.B #010,D3
 MOVE.B D3,3(A2)
 RTS

TRANSFOR AND.B #0EF,D3
 D3,3(A2)
 RTS

CHARON OR.B #001,D0
 MOVE.B D0,(A2)
 RTS

CHAROFF MOVE.B (A2),D0
 AND.B #0FE,D0
 MOVE.B D0,(A2)
 RTS

ROYLTON OR.B #000,D3
 MOVE.B D3,3(A2)
 RTS

ROYLOFF AND.B #0F7,D3
 MOVE.B D3,3(A2)
 RTS

TONERON OR.B #010,D0
 MOVE.B D0,(A2)
 RTS

TONEROFF AND.B #0EF,D0

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747	002427DA 1480	MOVE.B	D0,(A2)	TURIN TONER PUMP OFF
748	002427DC 4E75	RTS		
749				
750	002427DE 1012	DEVELOFF	(A2),D0	PREPARE CONTROL REGISTER
751	002427E0 020000FD	AND.B	00FD,D0	TURIN DEVELOPMENT ELECTRODE OFF
752	002427E4 1480	MOVE.B	D0,(A2)	
753	002427E6 4E75	RTS		
754				
755	002427E8 00000040	VACUMON	0040,D0	PREPARE CONTROL REGISTER (PORT 0,
756		*		BIT 6)
757	002427EC 1480	MOVE.B	D0,(A2)	TURIN VACUUM ON
758	002427EE 7C14	MOVE.L	0200,D5	1.5 SEC DELAY
759	002427F0 2E3C0000FFFF	V1	00FFFF,D7	100 MILLISEC DELAY
760	002427F6 51CEFFFE	VACDEL	D0F	
761	002427FA 51CEFFFA	D0F	D5,V1	
762	002427FE 4E75	RTS		
763				
764	00242800 0200008F	VACUMOFF	008F,D0	PREPARE CONTROL REGISTER
765	00242804 1480	MOVE.B	D0,(A2)	TURIN VACUUM OFF
766	00242806 4E75	RTS		
767				
768	00242808 00000000	FSHTRON	0000,D0	PREPARE CONTROL REGISTER (PORT 0,
769		*		BITS 3 AND 7)
770	0024280C 1480	MOVE.B	D0,(A2)	TURIN FUSER HEAT ON
771	0024280E 4E75	RTS		
772				
773	00242810 020000F7	FSHTROFF	00F7,D0	PREPARE CONTROL REGISTER
774	00242814 1480	MOVE.B	D0,(A2)	TURIN FUSING HEAT OFF
775	00242816 4E75	RTS		
776				
777	00242818 00000000	FSPEDON	0000,D0	PREPARE CONTROL REGISTER (PORT 0,
778		*		BITS 3 AND 7)
779	0024281C 1480	MOVE.B	D0,(A2)	TURIN FUSER SPEED ON
780	0024281E 4E75	RTS		
781				
782	00242820 0200007F	FSPEDOFF	007F,D0	PREPARE CONTROL REGISTER
783	00242824 1480	MOVE.B	D0,(A2)	TURIN FUSING SPEED OFF
784	00242826 4E75	RTS		
785				
786	00242828 00000002	AIRPULSE	0002,D3	PREPARE CONTROL REGISTER
787	0024282C 15430003	MOVE.B	D3,3(A2)	TURIN AIR PULSE ON
788	00242830 7E27	MOVE.L	0039,D7	4.0 SECOND PULSE LENGTH
789	00242832 6100FEC8	BSR	SECOND	
790	00242836 020000FD	AND.B	00FD,D3	PREPARE CONTROL REGISTER
791	0024283A 15430003	MOVE.B	D3,3(A2)	TURIN AIR PULSE OFF
792	0024283E 4E75	RTS		
793				
794	00242840 00000004	BEEP	0004,D3	PREP CONTROL REGISTER
795	00242844 15430003	MOVE.B	D3,3(A2)	TURIN ON BEEPER
796	00242848 7E04	MOVE.L	0004,D7	500 MILLISEC KEEP
797	0024284A 6100FEB0	BSR	SECOND	
798	0024284E 020000FB	AND.B	00FB,D3	PREP CONTROL REGISTER
799	00242852 15430003	MOVE.B	D3,3(A2)	TURIN OFF BEEPER
800	00242856 4E75	RTS		
801				
802	00242858 7A04	REEPS	0004,D5	5 KEEPS
803	0024285A 7E02	MBEEP	0002,D7	300 MILLISEC OFF
804	0024285C 6100FE9E	BSR	SECOND	



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```

805 00242860 61DE      BSR      BEEP
806 00242862 51CDEFF6 DEF      DS,MBEEP
807 00242865 4E75      RTS
808 00242868 162AA003      MOVE.B 3(A2),D3
809 0024286C 00030001      OR.B   #01,D3
810 00242870 15430003      MOVE.B D3,3(A2)
811 00242874 7E06      MOVE.L  #06,D7
812 00242876 6100FE84      ESR    SECOND
813 0024287A 020300FE      AND.B  #0FE,D3
814 0024287E 15430003      MOVE.B D3,3(A2)
815 00242882 4E75      RTS
816
817 00242884 162AA003      CANUP   MOVE.B 3(A2),D3
818 00242888 00030001      OR.B   #01,D3
819 0024288C 15430003      MOVE.B D3,3(A2)
820 00242890 122A0001      CANLOOP MOVE.B 1(A2),D1
821 00242894 06010004      BTST   #04,D1
822 00242898 66F6      BNE     CANLOOP
823 0024289A 020300FE      AND.B  #0FE,D3
824 0024289E 15430003      MOVE.B D3,3(A2)
825 002428A2 4E75      RTS
826
827 002428A4 122A0001      FILMSENS MOVE.B 1(A2),D1
828 002428A8 4E75      RTS
829
830 002428AA 020200FE      FEEDFILM AND.B  #0FE,D2
831
832 002428AE 167C0000FFFF      MOVE.B  #00,-1(A2)
833 002428B0 15428002      MOVE.B D2,2(A2)
834 002428B4 2E3C0000FFFF      MOVE.L  #3F88,D7
835 002428B8 51CDEFF6      DBF     D7,FLLP
836 002428BC 00020001      OR.B   #01,D2
837 002428C0 15428002      MOVE.B D2,2(A2)
838 002428C4 157C0000FFFF      MOVE.B  #09,-1(A2)
839 002428C8 7E13      BSR    SECOND
840 002428D0 6100FE28      CLR.L  D7
841 002428D6 4287      HANSHK  MOVE.B 2(A2),D2
842 002428DC 5287      ADDQ.L #1,D7
843 002428E0 0C8700000000      CMPL.L #0000,D7
844 002428E4 67000023      BEQ     ERRF
845 002428E8 08020000      BTST   #00,D2
846 002428EC 65EA      BNE     HANSHK
847 002428F0 51CDEFF6      MOVE.L  #4000,D7
848 002428F4 142A0002      DBF     D7,CHECK
849 002428F8 142A0002      BTST   #00,D2
850 002428FC 00020000      BEQ     HOLDLOOP
851 00242900 67CE      MOVE.W #15,D7
852 00242902 3E3C0015      ESR    SECOND
853 00242906 6100FEF4      BRA     NURN
854 0024290A 6000001C      ESR    REEPS
855 0024290E 6100FEF8      LEA     FEEL(PC),A5
856 00242912 4BFAFA75      LEA     FEEL(PC),A6
857 00242916 4BFAFA93      TRAP   #15
858 0024291A 4E4F      DC.W   0000
859 0024291C 0000      MOVE.B #0,PASS
860 0024291E 11FC00023A0      EKA     RESTART
861 00242924 6100FE71A

```

PREPARE CONTROL REGISTER
TURN FUSER CAM DOWN
700 MSEC FOR MOTOR TO TURN

PREPARE CONTROL REGISTER
TURN FUSER CAM MOTOR OFF

READ INPUT PORT 1
LOOK FOR HIGH SIGNAL
KEEP LOOKING FOR SENSOR

READ FILM PRESENCE AT SCOROTRON SENSOR

SER. COMMUNICATION LINE IS PORT
2. BIT 6
RECONFIG DOR; SER COMM LINE OUTPUT
FILM FEED SIGNAL
20 MSEC PULSE LENGTH

TURN OFF SIGNAL

RECONFIG DOR; SER COMM LINE IS INPUT
WAIT 2. SEC BEFORE LOOKING FOR
HANDSHAKE
PREP D7 FOR HANDSHAKE LOOP COUNTER
READ PORT 2

APPROX 6 SECOND WAIT IN LOOP

LOOP IF HANDSHAKE SIGNAL IS STILL HIGH
(CHECK TO BE SURE NOT STILL LOW AFTER
10 MSEC

KEEP LOOKING FOR HANDSHAKE IF STILL W

FIVE BEEPS
FILM FEED ERROR MESSAGE

CLEAR PASS COUNTER LOCATION

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```

863 00242920 4E75      NORM      RTS
864
865 0024292A 00050000      COUNTER  BTST      #0,D5
866 0024292E 66000020      BNE        WHTCNT1
867 00242932 122A0001      MOVE.B    1(A2),D1
868 00242935 00010002      BTST      #2,D1
869 0024293A 67000040      BEQ       TEST
870 0024293E 02020001      AND.B     #001,D2
871 00242942 00020000      BTST      #0,D2
872 00242945 67000035      BEQ       ADDONE
873 0024294A 02020000      AND.B     #000,D2
874 0024294E 00050001      OR.B      #001,D5
875
876 00242952 51CFFF05      *          D7,COUNTER
877
878 00242956 4E75      *          RTS
879
880 00242950 122A0001      WHTCNT1  MOVE.B    1(A2),D1
881 0024295C 00010002      BTST      #2,D1
882 00242960 66000022      BNE        TEST
883 00242964 02020001      AND.B     #001,D2
884
885 00242968 00020000      *          BTST      #0,D2
886
887 0024296C 67000010      BEQ       ADDONE
888 00242970 02020000      AND.B     #000,D2
889 00242974 02050000      AND.B     #000,D5
890 00242978 51CFFF00      DEF       D7,COUNTER
891
892 0024297C 4E75      *          RTS
893
894 0024297E 00020001      ADDONE   OR.B      #001,D2
895
896 00242982 6006      *          COUNTER
897 00242984 00020000      TEST     #0,D2
898
899 00242988 67A0      BEQ       COUNTER
900 0024298A 02020000      AND.B     #000,D2
901 0024299E 609A      BRA       COUNTER
902
903 00242990 41FAF66E      COPYCODE LEA        START(PC),A0
904 00242994 43FAFFFA      LEA       COPYCODE(PC),A1
905 00242998 247C00020000      MOVE.L    #02000,A2
906 0024299E 2403      COPYLOOP MOVE.L    (A0)+,(A2)+
907 002429A0 B3C8      CMPL      A0,A1
908 002429A2 52FA      BHI       COPYLOOP
909 002429A4 760F      MOVE.L    #15,D0
910 002429A5 4E41      TRAP      #1
911
912 00242990      END      COPYCODE

```

LOOKING FOR BLACK OR WHITE?

READ PORT 1

LOOK FOR BLACK(=1)

TRY AGAIN IF NOT BLACK

FLAG THAT ONE BLACK HAS BEEN SEEN

LOOK TO SEE IF 1 BLACK ALREADY SEEN

COUNT 1 BLACK IF NONE PREVIOUSLY

REMOVE FLAG WHEN 1 BLACK ALREADY SEEN

FLAG THAT 2 BLACKS SEEN--READY TO

COUNT WHITES

SUBTRACT 1 FROM THE NUMBER OF

TRANSITIONS EXPECTED

READ PORT 1

LOOK FOR WHITE(=0)

IF WHITE, SET FLAG THAT 1 WHITE

HAS BEEN SEEN

LOOK TO SEE IF THIS IS THE FIRST

OR SECOND WHITE

ADD 1 TO D2 IF THIS IS THE FIRST

REMOVE FLAG IF THIS IS THE SECOND

ZERO FLAG TO LOOK FOR BLACK

SUBTRACT 1 FROM THE # OF EXPECTED

TRANSITIONS

ADD 1 TO FLAG THAT 1 OF A NEW COLOR

HAS BEEN SEEN

TEST TO SEE IF 1 OF THE DESIRED

COLOR HAS ALREADY BEEN SEEN

IF IT ISN'T, REPEAT

IF IT IS, REMOVE IT

RELOCATE PROGRAM TO 02000

EXIT TO DOS

```

***** TOTAL ERRORS 0--
***** TOTAL WARNINGS 0--

```



Major 10 M68000 ASM Version 1.90 SYS : 102. T66 .SA 54/47/80 00:21:28

SYMBOL TABLE LISTING

SYMBOL NAME	SECT	VALUE	SYMBOL NAME	SECT	VALUE
ADDONE		0024297E	H0MESENS		00242740
ATREFUSE		00242820	HRETRACE		00000002
BCS		00000020	IMAGIBAS		00300000
BEAHOFF		FFFFFFFF	IMAGIBAS		00500000
BEEP		00242840	IMAGIBASE		002423AC
BEEP'S		00242858	IMAGE		002423E0
BLANKCRT		00242590	IMAGE1		0024240E
BLANKLIN		005000F0	IMAGE2		00242424
BM		00000020	IMAGE3		00242438
CARDOWN		00242858	IMAGEMEM		000023AC
CAPLOOP		00242890	IMG_IN1		0024255E
CAPUP		00242884	IMG_IN2		002425E4
CHAND		00000000	IMG_INIT		002425AC
CHANI		00000040	INTSERV		00242470
CHARGOFF		002427B0	INTSVCA		00242488
CHARGON		002427AB	LL		00000094
CHECK		002428F4	LM		00000047
CLFPORT		00242752	LOFFSET		0000000A
CONG		0024235C	LUTBASE		00FF0A00
CUNG2		00242389	LUT_IN1		002425E8
CUNTING		0024244A	LUT_INI		0024259E
COPYCODE		00242590	MEEP		0024285A
COPYLOOP		0024299E	NEXTXIT		002424F3
COUNTER		0024292A	NEXTLINE		002424D4
CRTY_C		00FF0504	NEXTREP		002424EA
CS		00000004	NLEND		0024251C
DEVELOFF		002427DE	NLMO		00242505
DEVLON		002424E0	NLSAVE		00242526
DHABASE		00FF0500	NORN		00242928
DHABFC		00000039	NWRITES		00000002
DHACCR		00000097	NXTLIMIT		0024249A
DHACLR		0024267A	OUTPUT		00000005
DHACLR1		00242588	PAS1		002423AB
DHACLR		0000002D	PASS		000023AB
DHACSR		00000000	PL		00000726
DHADAH		00000014	PIXHIGH		00000005
DHACDR		00000004	PXLOFF		00000000
DHADF		00000031	PXLOW		00000011
DHAEIN		00000027	RC		00000001
DHAGCR		000000FF	RDYLOFF		002427C4
DHAGCR		00242502	RDYLTON		002427BA
DHAIN2		002425D8	READ1		0024271C
DHAAH		0000000C	READ2		00242730
DHAFHC		00000029	READGO		0024270C
DHATC		0000000A	REESTRT		00242935
DHANIN		00000025	RESTART		00242040
DHAPCR		00000005	RM		00000047
DHACR		00000006	SI		00242702
DMA_IN1		002425C0	SECOND		002425FC
DUSEASE		00240000	SPASS1		00242319
DRYEROFF		0024277A	SPASS2		00242338
DYELON		00242772	START		00242000

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ERRFF	0024290E	STPPXC	0000FFD0
FEEDFILM	0024290A	STR1	002422C0
FFE1	00242309	STR2	002422E7
FFE2	0024230B	STRPXC	0000FF70
FFLP	002428EE	TCS	00000028
FFSA1	002422E7	TEST	00242934
FFSA2	002422FB	TH	0000010E
FGSERV	00242578	THRCITL	00FF0992
FILMFASS	0024214E	THRDAT	00FF0900
FILMSENS	00242804	THR_INT	00242594
FL	000001E0	TUNEROFF	002427D6
FPASS1	002422FB	TUNERON	002427CE
FPASS2	00242319	TRANSFOR	0024279E
FSHTRUFF	00242810	TRANSOFF	0024278C
FSHTRUN	00242820	TRANSON	00242794
FSPEEDON	00242818	TRANSREV	002427F0
G0B1	0024235A	V1	002427F6
G0B2	0024236C	VACDEL	00242800
H1	00242249	VACIMOFF	002427E3
H2	00242281	VACUMON	00242338
HANSK	00242803	UGB1	0024235A
HOLDLOOP	00242809	UGB2	00242958
H0M1	00242231	WHTCNT1	0024254A
H0M2	002422C0	YTABLE	0000A000
HOMSEE	00242746	ZLUT	00FF0900
		ZSEL	



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```

1  *
2  *
3  *
4  *
5  *
6  *
7  *
8  *
9  *
10 *
11 *
12 *
13 *
14 *
15 *
16 *
17 *
18 *
19 *
20 *
21 *
22 *
23 *
24 *
25 *
26 *
27 *

STEP0061      7/15/86      KB,MM,AS

PROGRAM TO PLACE IN THE FIRST IMAGE MEMORY A
STEP WEDGE ON AN 1172 PIXEL PER LINE MULTI-FORMATTED IMAGE

WRAP          EQU      1136      FROM END OF STEP WEDGE TO
IMGBASE EQU      0300000      START OF STEP WEDGE ON NEXT LINE
STARTADR EQU      IMGBASE+(100*(1172)+71)+512+4+512      FIRST IMAGE MEMORY BASE ADR

ORG      0242000      START OF IMAGE AREA
LEA.L    STARTADR,A0      15 STEP WEDGES
CLR.L    D1              105 LINES PER WEDGE
MOVE.L   #14,D3          35 PIXELS PER WEDGE WIDTH
MOVE.L   #104,D2
MOVE.L   #35,D0          WRITE PIXEL
MOVE.B   D1,(A0)+
DBF      D0,LOOP
ADD.A    #URAP,A0
DBF      D2,BLOCK
ADD.B    #19,D1          INCREMENT TO NEXT LINE AT WEDGE START
DBF      D3,PICTURE      INCREMENT PIXEL INTENSITY

MOVE.L   #15,D0          EXIT TO VERSADOS
TRAP     #1

END      START

***** TOTAL ERRORS 0
***** TOTAL WARNINGS 0

```

STEP0061
GENERATED
72

5

10

15

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SYMBOL TABLE LISTING

SYMBOL NAME	SECT	VALUE	SYMBOL NAME	SECT	VALUE
BLOCK		0024200C	START		00242000
IMGEASE		00300000	STARTADR		00333C5B
LOOP		0024200E	WRAP		00009A70
PICTURE		0024200A			



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USING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF
LOOK-UP TABLE GENERATOR 66

```

// DOUT CC - Manages look-up table data & files */
// K P Golden, Electronic Imaging, Inc (company) */
//
// When values are modified, 15 measurements are */
// expected to be supplied. These are optical */
// densities measured in target areas. Image with */
// 3-bit values of 0,18,36, 252 (spaced by 18) */
//
// LUT data is loaded into ROM for later use */
//
#include <MATH.H>
// file-system arguments */
#define ROMMODE 0
#define WPMODE 1
#define RUMODE 2

#define ZLUT 0x0000 // ram image of LUT */
unsigned int *luptr;

#define LEN 60
char buf[LEN+1], *luptr;
static char prefix[22] = (" DC U \000");
// global versions of main's */

int margc;
char *margv[10];

main(argc,argv)
int argc;
char *argv[];
{
//***** DECLARATIONS *****/
char filename[32], *namep; // composite file name string */
int tiled; // main file descriptor */
int bfiled; // backup file descriptor */
char *bname[32], *tnamep; // backup file name string */
int status; // used with "file" calls */
int i,j,k; // general indexes */
long int olut[256], nlut[256]; // look-up values */

//***** S.I.G.N.O.N *****/
printf("0330mLook-up table manager, K P Golden, 10/16/85\n");
if (argc < 2)
{
printf("syntax = DOUT <filename> [-M]\n");
printf("If -M absent: <filename> is read into ROM at %s-x\n", ZLUT);
printf("If -M present: <filename> is replaced by <filename> & This\n");
printf("data is updated per supplied 0.D. measurements.\n");
printf("data is loaded into ROM, replacing <filename> LUT\n");
printf("Optional 3rd argument: -L forces linear table\n");
printf("Or: -X supplies 0.D. values automatically\n");
printf("\n");
}

margc = argc;
for (i=0; i<margc; i++)
margv[i] = argv[i];

//***** SETUP FILE NAMES *****/
buptr = argv[1];
tnamep = &filename[0];
bnamep = &filename[0];
while (luptr == 0)
{
if (i < 2)
{
printf(" ");
}
}

```

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BAD ORIGINAL



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```

//update oldlut, newlut;

//***** WRITE LUT FILE *****
if (strlen = create(filename, "w+")) < 0 {
    errstr("creating", filename, status);
    fullut(fileds, nlu);
    if (status == close(fileds)) < 0 {
        errstr("closing", filename, status);
    }
}

//***** LOAD LUT INTO RAM *****
lutptr = (unsigned long int)ZLUT; // absolute addr z/
for (i=0; i<256; i++)
    (*lutptr++) = (unsigned int)lutl(i);

//***** EXHIBIT LUT DATA *****
printf("\n%15s\n", " ");
printf("Look-up table loaded at %x-x contains:\n", ZLUT);
lutptr = (unsigned long int)ZLUT; // absolute addr z/
for (i=0; i<32; i++) // show 32 lines z/
{
    for (j=0; j<8; j++) // z of 8 numbers each z/
    {
        if (j == 0)
            printf(" "); // z exhibition separator char z/
        printf("%5u", *lutptr++); // z exhibit value z/
    }
    printf("\n%15s\n", " "); // z terminate exhibit line z/
}

exit(0);
}

// Algorithm for revising the LUT data is after the example provided z/
// by the program HSLUT.CC written by H. Moncilovich, mid 1995 z/
{
    long int oldlut, newlut;

    int i, j, k;
    float newlut[15];
    float oldlut[15];
    int lower, upper;
    float oldlarg;
    float slope;

    printf("\n%15s\n", " ");
    printf("Enter new Optical Density readings in descending order\n");
    printf("for 15 areas imaged with 8-bit values starting within");
    printf("252 (4FC) and descending to 0 by steps of 18 (812) \n");
    printf("There must be at least 0.2 separation in readings. \n");
    printf("Hit return after each entry \n");
    bufptr = malloc(3);
    if (sizeof bufptr > 4) {
        (bufptr[0] == '-') && // z 3rd argument z/
        (bufptr[1] == 'x') || (bufptr[1] == 'X') // z starts "-" z/
        for (i=0; i<15; i++)
        {
            od[i] = 3.1 - 0.2 * (float)i;
            printf("Using 0.D. for level %s-2d = %f\n", i+1, od[i]);
        }
    }
    else
        for (i=0; i<15; i++)
        {
            printf("0.D. for level %s-2d = ?\n", i+1);
            j = scanf("%s", buf);
        }
}

```

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```

value) = (float)val; for (k=0; k<16; k++)
{
    while( (odf(j)<0) || (odf(j)>0) || (j==0) );
    // compute floating values for LUT at input 0.0 points k/
    // point 0 is a special case k/
    lower = 0;
    for (i=0; i<15; i++) {odf(i)=odf(i); i++;}
    lower = 180(i+1); // assign lower = lowest unbounded k/
    fmlut(0) = (float)oldlut(lower);
    // compute points #2 ... #14 k/
    for (i=1; i<14; i++) // work down from next highest 0.0 k/
    {
        // compute target 0.0 value if linearized k/
        odlarg = (float)((double)odf(0) - (double)odf(i))/
            (double)i;
        // use slightly larger value to resolve ambiguity k/
        // which occurs when 0.0 values are equally spaced k/
        j = 0;
        while( (odf(j) > odlarg) && (j<14) )
            j++;
        k = 180(i--); // leaves j as index of 0.0 input k/
        // which is larger than "odlarg" k/
        // but smallest of those available k/
        slope = (float)(( oldlut(i+18) - oldlut(k) ) /
            (odf(i+1) - odf(j) ) );
        fmlut(i) = (float)oldlut(k) + slope*(odlarg - odf(j));
        printf( "%s-2d target=%f base=%s-2d rate=%f\n",
            i+1, odlarg, j+1, slope );
    }
    // finally compute point #15 as a special case too k/
    upper = 252;
    for( j=14; (j)>0 && (j != (lower/18+1)); j-- )
    {
        if( odf(j-1)>odf(j) )
            upper = 180(j-1); // assign upper = highest unbounded k/
        fmlut(14) = (float)oldlut(upper);
        // exhibit values computed for new LUT at 0.0 input points k/
        for (i=0; i<15; i++)
            printf( "fmlut(%s-2d) = %f\n", i, fmlut(i) );
        // interpolate actual integer LUT values at all points k/
        for (i=0; i<14; i++)
        {
            for (j=0; j<18; j++)
                newlut[ 18*i+j ] = (long int)(( fmlut(i) +
                    (float)j*(fmlut(i+1) - fmlut(i))/
                    18.00 );
            // there are 15 steps of 18 counts to establish 0...255 range k/
            // but this ends just before #FC = 252. Manually enter the rest k/
            newlut[252] = (long int)(( fmlut(14)
                + (fmlut(14)-fmlut(i))/18.00 );
            newlut[253] = (long int)(( fmlut(14) + (fmlut(14)-fmlut(i))/18.00 );
            newlut[254] = (long int)(( fmlut(14) + (fmlut(14)-fmlut(i))/18.00 );
            newlut[255] = (long int)(( fmlut(14) + (fmlut(14)-fmlut(i))/18.00 );
        }
    }
}

```



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```

    for( i=0; i<32; i++)
    {
        if( newlut(i) != 0 )
        {
            newlut(i) = (long int)0;
            if( newlut(i) != (long int)0xFFFF )
            {
                newlut(i) = (long int)0xFFFF;
            }
        }
    }

    putluts( fdq, lutq );
    int fdq;
    long int lutq[];

    auto int i, j;
    auto int status;

    for( i=0; i<32; i++)
    {
        for( j=0; j<LEN; j++)
        {
            buf[j] = '\0';
            strcpy( buf, prefix );
            bufptr = buf + strlen( prefix );
            for( j=0; j<8; j++)
            {
                ltoa( lutq[ 815*j ], bufptr, 6 );
                /* instead of "5" as width, uses more file space if needed */
                bufptr += 5;
                /* followed by comma */
            }
            if( --bufptr ) = '\015';
            /* terminate line with CR */
            if( bufptr ) = '\012';
            /* terminate string */
            buf[LEN] = '\0';
            /* exhibit the string */
            printf( "%s", buf );
            /* write string out the file */
            if( BLEN != write( fdq, buf, BLEN ) )
            {
                printf( "Problem writing result file= %d\n", status );
                exit( 0 );
            }
        }
    }

    getluts( fdq, lutq );
    int fdq;
    long int lutq[];

    auto int i, j;
    auto int status;

    for( i=0; i<32; i++)
    {
        for( j=0; j<LEN; j++)
        {
            buf[j] = '\0';
            if( (status = read( fdq, buf, BLEN )) < 47 )
            {
                /* read a line */
                /* need at least 815+7(comma) characters */
                printf( "Problem reading input file= %d\n", status );
                printf( "%s\n", buf );
                exit( 0 );
            }
            else
            {
                /* discard the balance of the "record" line */
                buf[LEN] = '\0';
                /* make certain it is terminated */
                bufptr = &buf[0];
                /* initialize pointer */
                for( j=0; j<8; j++)
                {

```

```

5
10
15
20
25
30
while (tbufptr < 0) { tbufptr = '0'; }
tbufptr++;
// A past leading char t/
// A convert ASCII to integer t/
while (tbufptr >= 0) { tbufptr = '0'; }
tbufptr++;
// A past digit substituting t/
if (j == 0)
{
    printf(" ");
    printf("%5u", (unsigned int)tbufptr); // A exhibit separator char t/
    printf("%5u", (unsigned int)tbufptr); // A exhibit value t/
}
// printf("%015s\n", t); // terminate exhibit line t/
}
if ( (R1+j) < 255 )
{
    printf("Only %d values found\n", R1+j);
    exit(-2);
}
errq(terr, ferr, sterr);
char tterr;
char sterr;
int sterr;
{
    sterr(terr, ferr, sterr);
    exit(0);
}
sterr(ashop, fshop, stshop);
char tshop;
char stshop;
int stshop;
{
    printf("Problem %s file: %s = (%d)\n", tshop, fshop, stshop);
}

```

Claims

1. A method for generating a dynamically corrected look-up table for modulating the intensity of actinic radiation incident on an imaging element comprising the steps of:

- (a) modulating the intensity of actinic radiation representative of an image having a predetermined number of variable optical density levels in accordance with a dynamically corrected look-up table;
- (b) exposing an imaging element to the modulation actinic radiation representative of the image;
- (c) modulating the intensity of the actinic radiation with information representative of a step wedge having a predetermined number of known optical density levels using the dynamically corrected look-up table;
- (d) exposing the imaging element to the actinic radiation modulated by the step wedge information;
- (e) developing the image and step wedge on the imaging element;
- (f) comparing the optical density levels of the developed step wedge to the known optical density levels;
- (g) generating a correction signal based on the difference between the developed step wedge optical density and the known optical density levels, and
- (h) correcting the look-up table in accordance with the correction signal.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein steps (a) and (c) are performed simultaneously.

3. An exposure control system comprising:

means for storing a look-up table of exposure correction factors;

means for measuring at the actual optical density of an image of a step wedge and generating a signal representative thereof;

means for comparing the signal representative of the step wedge with a known set of optical density levels corresponding to the step wedge to generate a set of correction values; and

means to apply the set of correction values to modify the look-up table of exposure correction factors thereby to form a dynamically corrected look-up table of such exposure correction factors useful to control the intensity of actinic radiation incident on an imaging element.

4. An apparatus for producing a continuous tone toned electrophotographic image comprising:



(a) means for transporting an imaging element along a predetermined path including first and second spaced positions;

(b) a dispenser of imaging elements placed adjacent the transporting means surface to dispense one imaging element at a time from the dispenser onto the transporting means, the imaging element having an imaging surface thereon;

(c) charging means located adjacent to the transporting means following the dispenser in the direction of motion of the transporting means for establishing a uniform electrical charge on the surface of the imaging element;

(d) means for producing a latent electrostatic image on the imaging surface;

(e) toning means to apply an electrostatic toner on the latent electrostatic image on the imaging surface to render the latent image visible; and

(f) means to permanently fix the toned image;

(g) wherein the means for producing the latent electrostatic image itself comprises:

means for storing a look-up table of exposure correction factors;

means for measuring at the actual optical density of an image of a step wedge and generating a signal representative thereof;

means for comparing the signal representative of the step wedge with a known set of optical density levels corresponding to the step wedge to generate a set of correction values;

means to apply the set of correction values to modify the look-up table of exposure correction factors thereby to form a dynamically corrected look-up table of such exposure correction factors useful to control the intensity of actinic radiation incident on an imaging element.

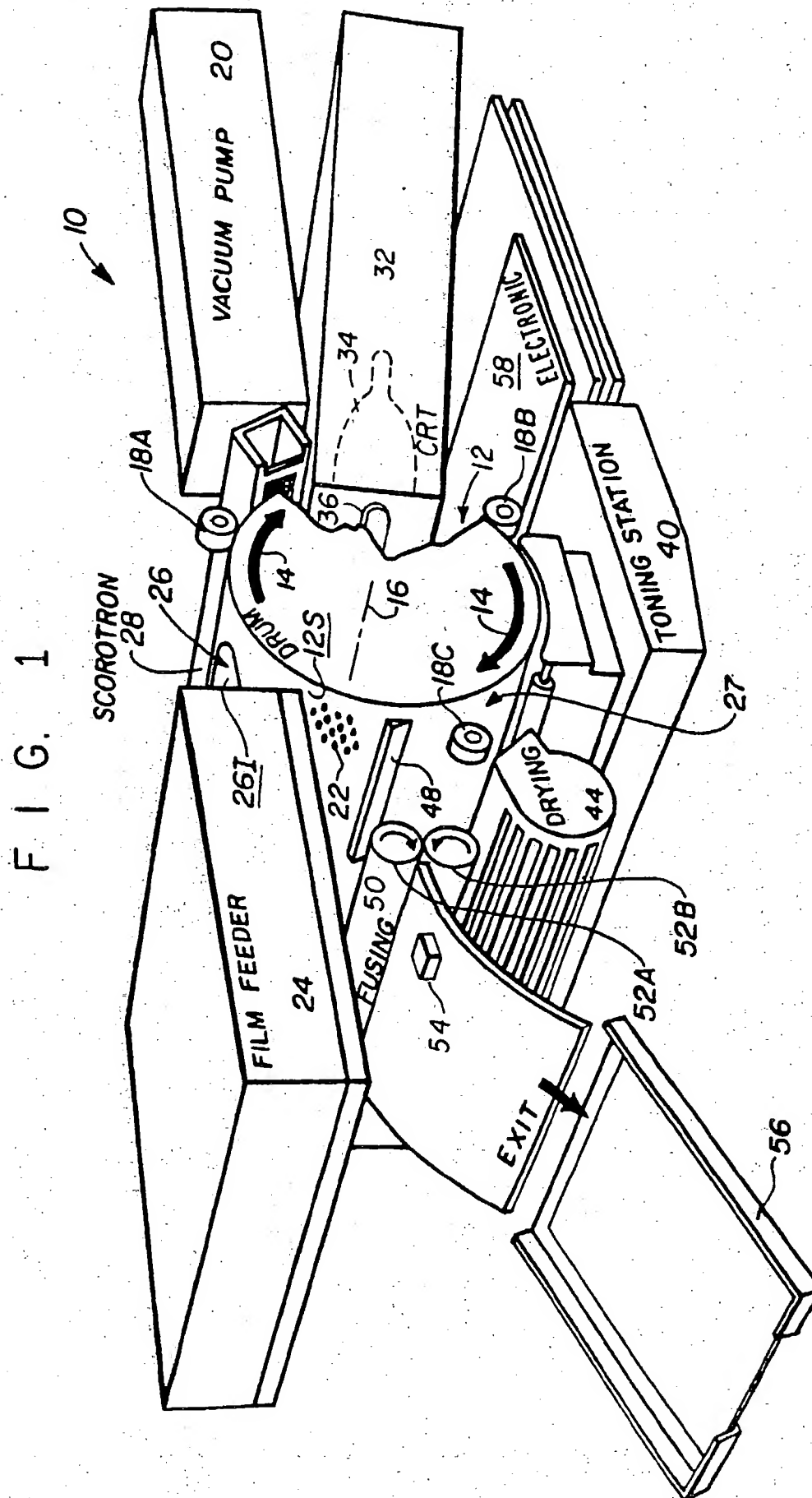
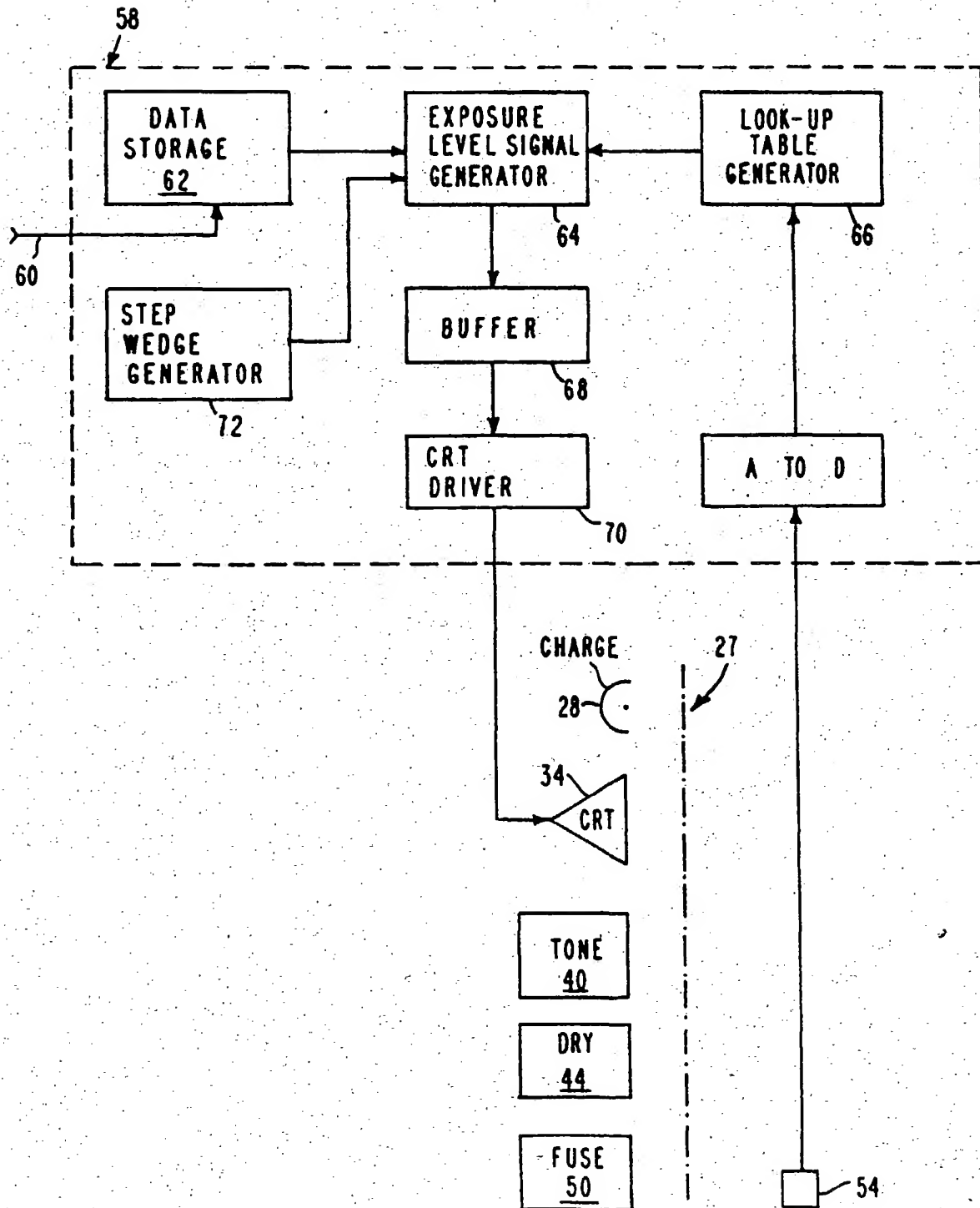
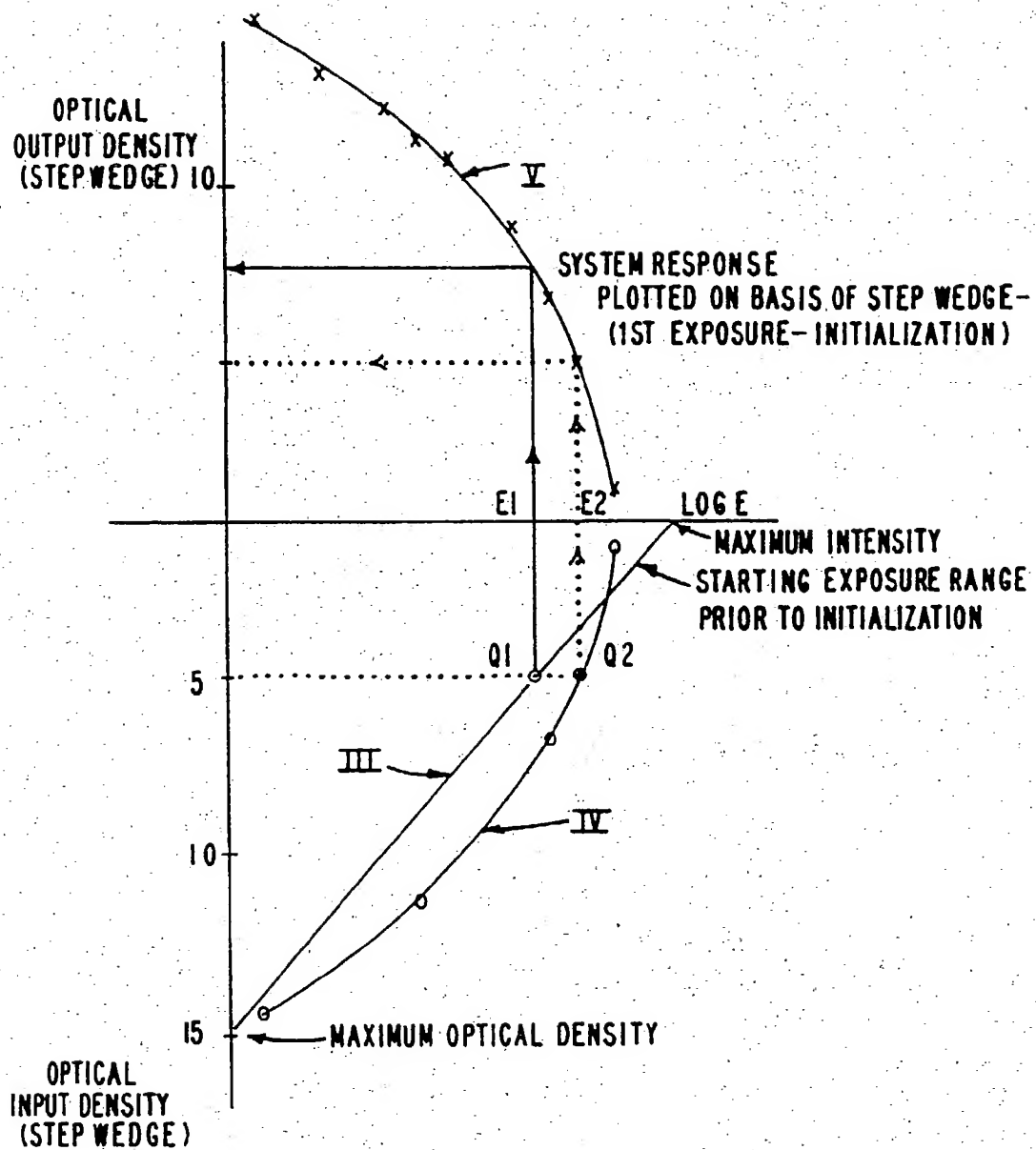


FIG. 2



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FIG. 4



(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

0 269 033
A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 87117179.9

(51) Int. Cl. 4: G03G 15/052 , G03B 27/72

(22) Date of filing: 21.11.87

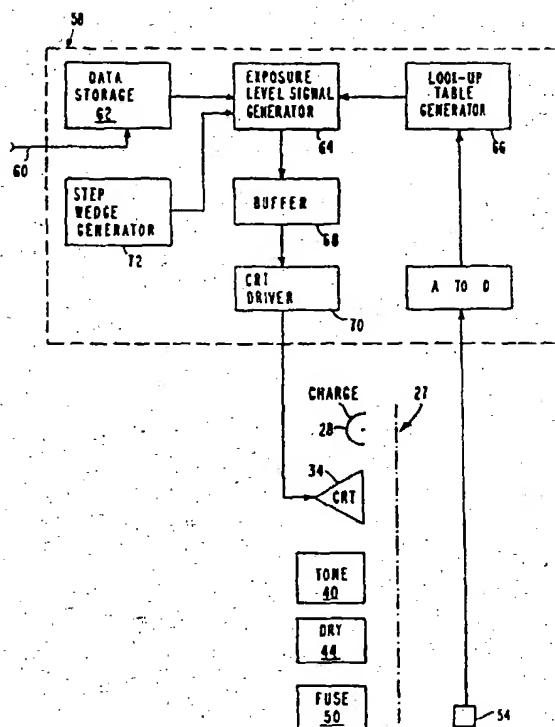
(30) Priority: 25.11.86 US 934802

(43) Date of publication of application:
01.06.88 Bulletin 88/22(84) Designated Contracting States:
BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL(88) Date of deferred publication of the search report:
18.01.89 Bulletin 89/03(71) Applicant: E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND
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(54) Exposure control system for continuous tone electrophotographic film.

(57) An exposure control system which permits accurate reproduction of optical density levels on a final image is characterized by a dynamically corrected look-up table. The look-up table is used to calculate each desired exposure intensity level for each image pixel on the basis of data obtained during the exposure and development of an immediately preceding image.

FIG. 2



EP 0 269 033 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 87 11 7179

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A	GB-A-1 559 341 (XEROX) * complete document * ---	1-4	G 03 G 15/052 G 03 B 27/72
A	DE-A-3 432 515 (CANON) * complete document * ---	1-4	
A	EP-A-0 139 174 (MITA INDUSTRIAL) * complete document * ---	1-4	
A	DE-A-3 605 320 (CANON) * complete document * ---	1-4	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 9, no. 86 (P-349)(1809), 16th April 1985; & JP - A - 59 216 165 (CANON) 06-12-1984 ---	1-4	
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D,A	THOMES "SPSE Handbook of photographic science and engineering", 1973, Willey Interscience; * pages 783-784 * -----		G 03 B 27/00 G 03 G 15/00 G 06 K 15/12 H 04 N 1/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 16-10-1988	Examiner HOPPE H
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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